THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1775. THE NUMBER 473.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

AT the meeting of a special committee for the county of Prince William, held at the house of Thomas Young, in the town of Dumfries, on Monday the 22d of May, 1775.

Present, FOUSHEE TEBBS, *esquire, in the chair*:

William Grayson, Thomas Blackburn, Henry Lee, Andrew Leitch, Richard Graham, William Brent, John Brett, John M'Millian, Henry Peyton, John Peyton, Hugh Brent, James Triplet, Lynaugh Helm, William Tebbs, Thomas Atwell, William Carr, Jesse Ewell, and Cuthbert Harrison, gentlemen of the committee.

A PROCLAMATION by his excellency lord Dunmore, with the advice of his majesty's council, having appeared in the public papers, charging a certain Patrick Henry, and his followers, with rebellious practices, for extorting from the receiver general the sum of three hundred and thirty pounds, in satisfaction for the powder his lordship thought proper to remove from the public magazine in Williamsburg: This committee, having taken the said transaction into their serious consideration, and it appearing to them, from the address of the corporation of the city of Williamsburg, on the removal of the powder, wherein a claim is made, as restitution is required, and no right in government by his excellency at that time alledged, which we conceive he would naturally and necessarily have done if any such had existed, and having also been informed, from respectable authority, that assurances had been given to several gentlemen in Williamsburg by his lordship, that, if no disturbances were raised, the powder should be returned; for these, and other reasons which might be given, they are of opinion, that the powder removed from the public magazine in Williamsburg did of right belong to this colony.

This committee being further of opinion, that the late violent and hostile proceedings of his majesty's troops in the Massachusetts Bay, in attempting to seize the military stores of that colony, would have justified reprisals of a much greater MAGNITUDE,

Resolved, therefore, unanimously, that the thanks of this committee are justly due to captain PATRICK HENRY, and the GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS who attended him, for their proper and spirited conduct on that alarming occasion.

Signed by order, EVAN WILLIAMS, clerk.

At a meeting of the committee for the county of Prince William, held at the house of Thomas Young, in the town of Drumfries, on Monday the 3d of April, 1775.

FOUSHEE TEBBS, *esquire, in the chair.*

MR. Travers Nash having been called before the committee for a breach of the third article of the continental association, and having expressed great sorrow and contrition for his conduct, and, signed the association, together with an apology to be published in the gazette, it is the opinion of the committee that he be reprimanded by the chairman, and discharged without further censure.

"I do acknowledge, that once since the begining of last March I made use of tea, contrary to the continental association, for which I am sincerely sorry, and ask pardon of the public.

TRAVERS NASH."

A true copy. EVAN WILLIAMS, clerk.

AT a general meeting of the freeholders of Mecklenburg county, convened on Monday the eighth of May, 1775, at the court-house of said county, in order to elect a committee pursuant to a resolution of the American continental congress, the better to secure a due observation of the association entered by the said congress; the freeholders then proceeded to the choice of a committee, and elected into that office the following gentlemen, viz John Speed, Bennett Goode, William Lucas, Henry Speed, Francis Ruffin, Lewis Burwell, Robert Burton, Edmund Taylor, Clevereous Coleman, Thacker Burwell, sir Peyton Skipwith, Benjamin Whitehead, George Baskerville, Reuben Vaughan, Joseph Speed, John Tabb, John Jones, William Leigh, Robert Ballard, Samuel Hopkins, junior, and John Ballard, junior.

JOHN SPEED, esquire, was unanimously chosen chairman, and Mr. ISAAC HOLMES clerk of this committee.

Resolved unanimously, that every member of this committee exert his endeavours to enlist volunteer soldiers, agreeable to the resolution of the late provincial convention.

It being too late in the day to proceed on business, the committee adjourned to Saturday the 13th of May, 1775.

Saturday, the 13th of May 1775. The committee met according to adjournment, and came to the following resolves.

The resolves of the convention held at the town of Richmond the 20th of March, 1775, were read, and unanimously approved of.

Resolved, that the thanks of this committee be presented to Robert Burton and Bennett Goode, esquires, our worthy delegates, for their faithful discharge of the important trust reposed in them.

Resolved unanimously, that the removal of the gunpowder of the magazine, by express order of lord Dunmore, is truly alarming, and that by his answer for such conduct to the mayor, recorder, alderman, and common council, of the city of Williamsburg, on that important occasion, has highly forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of Virginia.

Ordered, that the clerk send copies of these resolves to each of the printers, in order to be published.

ISAAC HOLMES, clerk.

At a meeting of the committee of Westmoreland county, at the courthouse, the 23d of May, 1775.

Present, the reverend Mr. Thomas Smith, chairman, and fifteen other members of the said committee.

THIS committee having taken into consideration the address of the citizens of Williamsburg, presented to his excellency the governor, on the 21st of April last past, and his excellency's verbal answer thereto, as also his lordship's speech to the council, the 2d of May, and the proclamation issued the next day, in consequence of the advice given him by a majority of the said council, look upon themselves as indispensably bound to declare their sentiments thereon, as well to expose the inimical measures of men in high office, for a long time steadily pursued against the just rights of a loyal people, as to take off the odium they have endeavoured, by some late proceedings, to fix upon this colony.

The seizing the powder, confessedly placed in the magazine, for the defence and protection of this colony, by order of his excellency the governor, was a step by no means to be justified, even upon the supposition of its being lodged there from on board a man of war, as his lordship has, in his proclamation, asserted, although in his verbal answer to the address of the citizens of Williamsburg, he has tacitly acknowledged the powder to belong to the country, by agreeing to deliver it up, that is, the same powder they demand as the country's; and we have been informed that the country had powder in the magazine, which cannot now be found there. We therefore consider the removing the powder privately, and when that part of the country was, as his lordship confesses, in a very critical situation, to be a part of that cruel and determined plan of a wicked administration to enslave the colonies, by first depriving them of the means of resistance, and do resolve,

I. That the dissatisfaction discovered by the people of this country, and late commotions raised in some parts thereof, proceeded not as his lordship, in his proclamation, has injuriously and inimically charged, from a disaffection to his majesty's government, or to a design of changing the form thereof, but from a well grounded alarm, occasioned altogether by the governor's late conduct, which clearly evinced his steady pursuit of the before mentioned ministerial plan to enslave us.

II. That so much of his excellency's proclamation which declares "the real grievances of the colony can be only obtained by loyal, and constitutional applications," is an insult to the understanding of mankind, in as much as it is notorious that this, and the other colonies upon the continent, have repeatedly heretofore made those applications, which have ever been treated with contumely; and as his lordship, since the late unhappy differences between Great Britain and the colonies have subsisted, hath deprived us of the constitutional mode of application, by refusing to have an assembly.

III. That so far from endeavouring or desiring to subvert our ancient, and to erect a new form of government, we will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, support and defend it, as it existed, and was exercised, until the year 1763; and that his lordship, by misrepresenting the good people of this colony, as well in his letter to the British minister, as in his late proclamation, hath justly forfeited their confidence.

IV. That his majesty's council, who advised the proclamation before mentioned, have not acted as they were bound to do from their station in government, which ought to have led them to be mediators between the first magistrate, and the people, rather than to join in fixing an unjust and cruel stigma on their fellow subjects.

V. That the thanks of this committee are justly due to the delegates of the late continental congress, and to the delegates from this colony particularly, for their prudent, wise, and active conduct, in asserting the liberties of America; and that the design of government, which, in some instances, we are informed, has already been carried into execution, to deprive them of all offices, civil and military, tends, manifestly, to disturb the minds of the people in general, and that we consider every person advising such a measure, or who shall accept of any office or preferment, of which any of the noble asserters of American liberty have been deprived, as an enemy to this country.

Ordered, that the clerk transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the printer, as soon as conveniently may be, in order that the same may be published in the gazette.

JAMES DAVENPORT, c. c.

At a committee, held for the county of Essex, in the town of Tappahannock, on the 20th of February, 1775:

MR. Archibald Ritchie having informed the committee that he had imported in the Richmond a quantity of plaid stockings and plaiding, amounting to £. 35 3 6 sterling, including the charges, which arrived before the 1st of February, and that he was desirous the same should be exposed to public sale, agreeable to the tenth article of the association of the continental congress,

Ordered, that the said goods be sold by John Brockenbrough, William Smith, and Thomas Stribsbey, gentlemen, or any two, at public auction, after advertising the time and place in the public places of this county.

AND at a committee, held for the said county of Essex, on Wednesday the 26th of April, 1775: John Brockenbrough and Thomas Stribsbey, two of the gentlemen appointed to sell the goods imported by Mr. Archibald Ritchie, reported to the said committee that they had sold the said goods for £. 47 15 2 three farthings, current money, being the amount of the cost and charges of the said goods.

AND at a committee, held for the county of Essex, by special summons from the chairman, on the 6th of April, 1775: Mr. John Rowzee informed the committee that he had imported in the Venus, captain Peirt, master, from Liverpool, who arrived since the 1st of December last, and before the 1st of February, two parcels of goods, amounting, as per invoice produced, to £. 9 4 6 sterling, including the charges, and desired that the same might be sold agreeable to the tenth article of the continental association, it is therefore ordered, that John Lee, Muscoe Garnett, Robert Reynolds, Henry Garnett, and John Henshaw, or any three, do sell the said goods to the highest bidder, giving notice of the time and place of sale, and that they reimburse the said John Rowzee, out of the sales, the first costs and charges, and if any profit shall arise, that they retain such profit in their hands for relieving such poor of Boston as are sufferers by the Boston port bill, subject to the direction of this committee.

AND at a meeting of the committee for the county of Essex, on the 26th of April, 1775, John Lee, Muscoe Garnett, and Henry Garnett, three of the gentlemen appointed to sell the goods imported by the said John Rowzee, returned a report of their proceedings to the committee, viz. PURSUANT *to the directions of the committee of Essex county, we have sold the goods imported by Mr. John Rowzee as stated below.*

	Sterling.
Amount of costs and charges, - - - - - - -	£. 9 4 6
In hand, for the suffering poor in Boston, - - -	0 4 6
	£. 9 9 0

AMOUNT *of the sale, the whole purchase by the* IMPORTER, NINE POUNDS NINE SHILLINGS STERLING.

JOHN LEE,
MUSCOE GARNETT,
HENRY GARNETT.

Ordered, *that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Virginia Gazette.* By order of the committee.

JACK POWER, clerk of the committee.

To the right honourable JOHN WILKES, LORD MAYOR *of the city of London, at the Mansion House.*

MY LORD,

I AM not informed of any person who has business with some merchants in Maryland or Pennsylvania. I read the London Chronicle, but I could not find out any direction; therefore I think it very excuseable for a stranger to take the liberty to address these lines to you, as the chief magistrate of all the British dominions; especially as it gives me at the same time the opportunity to pay you my respects, and to tell you that I admired and defended in our Germany (where slavery prevails) always your spirit and intrepidity towards bad ministers, being a great lover and wellwisher of true English liberty. I live in a great city in Germany. Some weeks ago a printer came to me, and shewed me two bank notes * (not knowing the language, nor the contents) which two foreigners brought to him, to re-print them exactly: I found the one to be a bank note of *Annapolis*, in Maryland, and the other of *Pennsylvania*, of 50 and of 5 shillings, both of 1774. I was surprized, and told the printer he should not at all meddle with the rascals who brought these papers. Afterwards I heard that they have been at two engravers, to get two others counterfeited, and they refused likewise. But as I do not doubt they will find out, in another town, some ignorant or hungry engraver, or printer, I beg your lordship to communicate these contents of my letter to the public, in the *London Chronicle*, to prevent any mischief and imposition on the honest Americans, vexed not only by taxes, but also by bad bank notes. It will give me great pleasure to read in this paper my notice, to frustrate the designs of these impostors. I have the honour to be with the greatest respect, my lord, your most humble and most obedient servant,

BRITANNOPHILUS.

The above is a true copy of an original letter, delivered to me by the right honourable the lord mayor of London. ARTHUR LEE.

LONDON, *March* 22, 1775.

* *Meaning our bills of credit.*

The SPEECH *of the honourable* HENRY TEMPLE LUTTRELL.

UPON a former occasion, I presumed to state a few of my sentiments to the house relative to the war impending over the Americans, because I was sure I could not answer it to my own feelings. I thought I could not answer it to my country, had I neglected, at the very earliest moment that might offer, to declare my utter abhorrence of those unconstitutional, arbitrary, and diabolical projects, devised by his majesty's ministers for the destruction of that unhappy people.

I flatter myself a certain illustrious character may soon be left out of this opprobrious list of projectors; there seems to be a divine gleam of radiance coming round his temples; and I foresee almost, if not altogether, as marvellous a conversion into the rich path, as that which happened in days of yore to the great persecutor of the christian followers on the plains of Damascus.

To what black storm in the political firmament we are indebted for this sudden change, I, sir, move in too contracted a sphere to discover; but the noble lord will allow me to tender him my hearty congratulations that he is at length awakening to that clemency, and to that justice, which will best agree with the innate temper of his heart. There is a long line of statesmen seated in firm array not far from your chair, who have, ever since the birth of this parliament, uniformly shrunk (and I am sure their consciences always must shrink, whatsoever their politics or their eloquence may do) from the great American question; they have wished to defer, to the latest hour possible, all discussions of this critical topic, in hopes, as they term it, to learn what is actually doing on the other side of the Atlantic. Sir, I can inform them there rises not a sun in that hemisphere but sets to such additional grievances and outcries as the most soothing future concessions, the most exemplary future sacrifices on your part, will scarce be able to atone for.

However grating to the ears of some individuals the subject may be, I shall take the liberty, with the indulgence of the house, to affirm, that these measures of compelling the Americans by force of arms to acknowledge the paramount and unlimited authority of parliament, in the taxation of their property, a property created by their faculties, and by their industry, are not *just*, are not *politic*, are not *practicable*, but a traitorous infringement on the constitution of the colonies, which rests upon the fundamental principles that uphold the property and uphold the franchises of every native of this island.

Sir, I ever will contend that the united parliaments of England and Scotland cannot legally impose a tax on the subjects in any other part of the British dominions, without the consent of such subjects, either by themselves in person, or by their representatives. Let the champions of despotism avail themselves of all their knowledge and sophistry, I will venture to maintain this proposition, not arrogantly presuming on my talents or skill to manage it, but on its own intrinsic merits, and the conviction that to every dispassionate mind must naturally result from its investigation.

The coertion proposed militates against the privileges of all emigrants of their description, from the time of the patriarchal disjunctions to this day; emigrants who carried with them (as their *penates*) certain inherent rights natural to mankind, immutable and unalienable, confirmed to them, for an heritage, by that blessed constitution of Saxon contexture under which they were born.

Laws established on first necessity and impotence between them and the present state, either by express or tacit assent, were not of an universal, indefinite obligation; they were of a *fiduciary* nature (of the nature of a trust) adapted to the comparative state the contracting parties, for the purpose of temporary expedience, and must of course vary conformable to such other relative alterations as lapse of time and the vicissitude of human affairs may effect.

Acts of parliaments, or other diplomatic titles, may be produced to shew a formal, and perhaps uncontested, assumption of power at some given period of time, but will not countervail the primeval and indefeasible rights of mankind, whenever such rights shall be asserted by a clear major part of the community. On *this* ground, and *this* ground only, rests our spiritual reform under Harry the VIIIth, and that most glorious of all civil revolutions, the revolution by which Charles the II. lost the throne of these realms.

These gentlemen who plead for the omnipotence of parliaments, and the infallibility of their codes, should advert to the many absurd, contradictory positions, and doctrines, laid down during the contention of the several pretenders of Plantagenet line, and afterwards of the heiresses of the house of Tudor.

In fact, sir, your statutes of those days borrowed too frequently their maxims and complexion from whatsoever brow might happen to be encircled with the regal diadem. In the reign of king Richard II. a law passed to transfer the power of both houses of parliament to twelve barons. By an act under one of the Henries, the king's proclamation, with the consent of his privy council, was thenceforward to carry with it the force and efficacy of a law of the land. And we all know that the parliament of 1641 voted itself perpetual, never to be dissolved nor prorogued but by its own consent: and the act read by an honourable member to the committee on the present resolution, and which he treated with so much deference, because it declared the people of the Massachusetts Bay in a state of revolt, was passed by this immaculate parliament.

Now, sir, let us suppose (what in these our uncorrupt days there can be reason to apprehend) that a statute should be procured by some future minister and minion of the sovereign, vesting the whole legislative as well as executive power in the crown, totally to abolish both houses of parliament, would such statute be valid and binding on the subject throughout Great Britain and America? All persons have natural rights; a *free* people have legal rights, independent of parliamentary edicts, and of which no form of government whatever can deprive them. Laws, not founded on constitutional justice, are in themselves null and void; nor are the makers of them legislators, but *usurpers*.

A very wise and learned writer (Blackstone) has in his commentaries the following passage: "If the sovereign power advance with gigantic strides to threaten desolation to a state, mankind will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will sacrifice their liberty in a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims, which were originally established to preserve that liberty."

If the powers and pretensions of a few adventurers and fugitives, occupying about two centuries ago a small corner of a graceless desart, and possessed of none of the good things of this life, are to ascertain the pretensions of three millions of people, spread over a land flowing with milk and honey, and a thousand leagues in circumference, they may, with the same justice and propriety, be brought two centuries hence to ascertain the rights and pretensions of thirty millions, when the inhabitants of this diminutive isle shall scarce reach a fourth part of that number; neither can I own such disparity in the calculation of encrease to be at all exaggerated if we consider the various drains from this country, and the daily influx of persons of both sexes, at the very meridian of life, into these inviting regions; besides, new settlers usually restrict themselves to hunting and agriculture, to toils, which afford vigour to the body, and enterprize to the mind, they live on plain, wholesome diet, their progeny is healthful, and of boundless encrease; whereas, in nations that have reached their full zenith of luxury, the mass of the people are occupied at sedentary arts and manufactures, drawing in, from morn to eve, an impure, confined atmosphere, or brooding over unwholesome furnaces. Hence the vital *stamina* are hurt, the appetites soon appaled, the spirits easily depressed, they become enfeebled before the sand of their mortal glass be half run out; their offspring is sapless and emasculate.

America has been loudly charged with ingratitude towards the parent country, from whom she received protection during the late conflict of war. It is not quite clear how far the ballance of that account is in her favour. However, she cannot be so ignorant of the real springs of war or peace as to perswade herself that your numerous embattled legions, under triumphant fleets sent to her coasts, were supplied purely from motives of parental affection, or sympathetic benevolence. Had, sir, that vast territory been planted with Portuguese scions, instead of those from your own stock, pondering, as the political scales of Europe then were, would you not have afforded to a people in their natural and moral character as far from union with yourselves as discord is from harmony, an equal supply of men and treasure? Remember, sir, your prowess at the eve of that same war, near the banks of the Tagus.

The love or enmity of one people to another cannot be estimated by their occasional alliances, compacts, or guarantees, as a body politic. It is but a century ago that our English brigades served with unparalleled ardour in the army of that arch enemy to civil and religious liberty, Lewis XIV. of France; the execrated revocator of the edict of Nants, the aspirer to universal despotism. We served, sir, against a people whose calmness and charity of religion, whose whole system and freedom of government we at that very time held in emulative veneration; a people whose assistance we supplicated and obtained, scarce twenty years after, to deliver us from monarchial tyranny.

Such coertion were highly *impolitic*, because it is from the prosperity, peace, and contentment, of her colonies, that resource of wealth and laurels of honour are won to a mother country. History teaches us that populousness and affluence are the product of that clime alone where the people may reap in security a full harvest of their labour; where they have affluence in their leaders and governors; where no exactions are inflicted by an alien hand; where the *municipal*, if not the *imperial* jurisdiction, together with the power of levying taxes, are vested in substitutes of their own free choice or approbation.

That saying of a despot, "*Oderint dum metuant*," may be applicable to the swarthy sons of the opposite division of the globe; but, sir, it will never accord with the sentiments of our brethren in America.

Threats and violence used against hearts of the same sturdy temper with your own must induce the most calamitous events to both parties. There will be seeds of equal courage and perseverance found in the one battle as in the other, with this difference at the onset, that the arm of the *aggrieved* is usually braced to bolder, more decisive efforts of rage and despair, than that of the aggressor. "*Aquilæ non generant columbas.*" Let us rather rejoice that our breed has not degenerated; that these colonists have a sense of rational freedom, becoming the sons of such high mettled progenitors.

Ill would it answer your purpose to bring their bodies under a short-lived subjection, and to leave impressed upon their minds an unabating rancour and aptness for revolt.

Revenge is an unchristian passion, yet how rarely do we find the human soul possessed of a sublimer heroism, without this alloy!

Neither, sir, am I altogether unacquainted with the people of whom I am now speaking. Curiosity once led me to travel many hundreds of miles along their flourishing and hospitable provinces. I found in most of them the Spartan temperance, in many the urbanity of Athens; and, notwithstanding the base and groundless imputations on their spirit, which the cankered tongue of prejudice and slander has with so licentious a virulence here poured forth against them, they will, I am confident, if set to the proof, evince the Roman magnanimity, ere Rome fell under sceptered usurpation. But, sir, if a foreign enemy should appear at your gates, and you need their assistance, will there then be found among them many a *Coriolanus*? He stands single as a prodigy of forgiveness in the annals of a people whose attachment to their native land was carried to the utmost height of enthusiasm. How soon that foreign enemy may appear at your gates I know not. According to the horological predictions of a most enlightened state soothsayer, we have about seven years more of profound tranquility with the house of Bourbon to trust to; but, from the symtoms of domestic distraction, and the improved state of the government and finances of our neighbours, I should judge it prudent to be somewhat better provided than we are at present for an early rupture; not entirely to dismantle our ports and our coasts of soldiers and seamen, sent to immolate the martyrs to liberty of their own flesh and blood, on the distant continent of America.

It has been evident to you, that a defection of the northren colonies will soon bring on the complete ruin of your West India settlements, which cannot otherwise afford to provide themselves with cattle, lumber, and divers other articles requisite for the support of a plantation.

Let us turn our eyes to the inland trading towns here at home; those large iron foundries to supply the anchors of commerce, and implements for husbandry, and the ingenious arts, are now set at work in moulding the sword and the bayonet to enslave America. From the former commissions there accrued constant returns of profit, and numberless comforts; from the latter, what can be expected but poverty, dejection, and mourning! Peace with America will make your thousands of manufacturers and artisans a thriving, obedient people; war with America will make them idle, profligate, and tumultuary. In short, the first open hostilities committed by your troops on that continent will realize to the race of man, from one extremity of the earth to the other, more fatal evils than were even contained in the fabled box of Pandora.

It is well known, through melancholy observation, drawn from the fate of the Assyrian, Persian, and Roman empires, that national societies, as well as the individual mortals of whom those societies are composed, have their non-age, their adult vigour, and their decline. Whatsoever share of indulgence and independency Great Britain shall, in this her florid and athletic stage, generously bestow on her rising colonies, they will, no doubt, amply repay to her in some future generation, when she is verging towards that awful gaol which must close her race of glory.

The military coertion of America will be impracticable. What has been the fate of your famous bills passed in the last session of the deceased parliament; I mean, sir, the Boston port bill, and the bill for altering the charter of Massachusetts Bay. America, as an earnest of her triumph over the future labours for which envy and malice may reserve her, has, like another Hercules in the cradle, already grappled with those two serpants sent for her destruction. Neither shall we be long able to sustain the unhallowed war at so remote a distance; unexplored desarts, woodland ambuscades, latitudes to which few of our soldiery have been seasoned; the southren provinces scarce to be endured in the summer months, the northern not approachable in the winter season; shipwrecks, pestilence, famine. The unrelenting inveteracy and carnage of York and Lancaster will here be joined to all the elementary hardships and malacaster will here be joined to all the elementary hardships and malacaster will here be joined to all the elementary hardships and malac

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feelings as warmed the Hanover volunteers. Their march was not dictated by the prudence and circumſpection of this *True Patriot*; their conduct therefore muſt naturally be condemned by the man, whoſe ideas of *ſound policy and the ſtricteſt juſtice* accord as ſweetly with the temper of the times, as the noiſe of a tingling cymbol with the delicate feelings of an Italian eunuch. Be under no apprehenſion, good ſir, that you will be *held reſponſible for this inadvertency given into by individuals*; you have diſapproved it, though by it clearly proved the undoubted right you have to your ſignature. At the worſt, ſhould the general aſſembly or convention *not diſapprove of, and endeavour at a redreſs of ſuch grievances as this inadvertency may occaſion*, you may be relieved from the danger of thoſe *horrida bella*, which you ſeem ſo much to dread, by removing to the weſtward of the Blue Ridge, where you may reſt in perfect ſecurity, and poſſibly be pardoned for your publication on a ſincere repentance: Of which however the honeſt hunters muſt have ſome infallible proof; ſuch as a generous contribution towards purchaſing arms and ammunition: This is their touch-ſtone of patriotiſm. An acknowledgement in the gazette will not ſatisfy them; they judge of a man by his actions, not his profeſſions; and will certainly conclude with me that there can be as little ſincerity in a repentance of the latter ſort, as truth in your aſſumed character. A RANGER.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE *author of the piece who adreſſes part of the* COUNCIL *of this colony on a late alarming occaſion, muſt excuſe the printer for not inſerting it this week. No other reaſon, he may be aſſured, is the cauſe of this non-compliance than the want of room and time. Next week's paper, however, ſhall include his ſpirited and patriotic remonſtrance to thoſe* honourable *perſonages.*

Thirteen hundred barrels of gunpowder are arrived at Baltimore, in our neighbouring province. We hope no perſon will ſuſpect the authenticity of this intelligence when a gentleman of the ſtricteſt veracity has aſſerted it.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable gentleman in *Philadelphia* to his friend here, dated *May* 22.

WE know the plan of miniſtry is to bring Canadians and Indians down upon us. For this reaſon the provincial troops of Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts have wiſely taken, by a brave coup de main, *poſſeſſion of the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In the former, they got* 200 *pieces of large cannon, ſome field pieces, ſwivels, powder, &c. The congreſs have directed New York, Connecticut, and Maſſachuſetts, to remove thoſe ſtores, &c. to the ſouth end of Lake George, and take ſtrong poſt there, to intercept the communication and march of Canadian and Indian forces into theſe colonies. The taking of Ticonderoga, laſt war, coſt Great Britain many thouſand lives, and an immenſe expence; but now it has been taken from them, though ſtrong and well garriſoned, by the bravery and enterprize of a few provincials, and at a very ſmall expence. There never was a more total revolution at any place than at New York. The tories have been obliged to fly, the province is arming, and the governor dares not call his proſtituted aſſembly to receive lord North's fooliſh plan. Two of the Delanceys, Watts, Cooper, Rivington, colonel Philips, and the reſt of the tory leaders, are fled, ſome to England, and ſome to private places in the country, where they are not known. The congreſs have adviſed the Yorkers to make proviſion for carrying their women and children into the country, and to remove their warlike ſtores before the arrival of troops there, whom they are not to ſuffer to encamp, or commit with impunity any hoſtilities againſt the people. The lateſt and beſt accounts from Boſton make the loſs of regulars, in killed, wounded, and miſſing,* 1000 *men. The provincial loſs was trifling. Ten thouſand men are now encamped before the town, between which and the country there is no intercourſe. General Gage refuſes to let the people out, in conſequence of which their diſtreſs preſently muſt be grievous indeed. The beſieging army keep the one beſieged in conſtant alarm, ſo that, it is ſaid, they reſt neither night nor day. Every day is expected to bring* 2000 *men more from Ireland, and ſeven regiments to New York, where the tories had informed miniſtry they would be well received; but now, behold! they come to a country univerſally hoſtile, and in arms, to receive them. Connecticut has* 12,000 *men in arms, the tories a good many, and this province at leaſt* 8000. *There are* 2000 *in this city well armed and diſciplined men. In ſhort, every colony this way is well prepared for war, and appear to be ſecure againſt any force likely to be ſent againſt them. It would ſeem as if the ſouthern colonies were alone vulnerable at preſent, and this ſhould be remedied as ſoon as poſſible. It ſeems the bill for reſtraining the trade of the colonies is not to have force until a certain time after its arrival in North America; ſo that in this inſtance the whole power of the legiſlature is given to miniſtry, for it will depend on them when the act ſhall arrive here, ſince they may ſend it when, or never, as they pleaſe. We find, by the late accounts, that miniſtry will be more puzzled than they imagine to accompliſh their deteſtable purpoſes againſt us. A gentleman of the ſtricteſt veracity writes, that the embarkment from England has been delayed by the impoſſibility of getting ſeamen for the ſhips; but he adds, let not this delay your vigorous efforts for defence. From Ireland we learn that the people there have interpoſed to prevent the embarkment, and that a conflict has happened, in which ſeveral lives were loſt on both ſides. The other day, general Gage, hearing that all the provincial troops, except* 1500, *were retired to ſign an aſſociation prepared for them at ſome diſtance from the encampment, marched with his whole force out of Boſton; but ſeeing the* 1500 *provincials drawn up in order of battle, and diſliking their countenance, he returned within his lines. A man of war's tender at Rhode Iſland lately ſeized a veſſel loaded with proviſions for the army at Boſton, and the country people in boats attacked and took both the proviſion veſſel and the tender, having wounded the lieutenant of the man of war, and taken his men priſoners, whom they conveyed captives into the country. Thus you ſee our infant ſtruggles on the water are not unſucceſsful.*

Laſt Monday morning, about 10 *o'clock, the* WILLIAMSBURG TROOP OF HORSE *left this city, well accoutred, in order to meet our good and worthy ſpeaker on his return from the continental congreſs. Notwithſtanding the inclemency of the weather, theſe hardy friends and ſupporters of American liberty purſued their journey with the utmoſt eagerneſs, whilſt the moſt unfeigned joy diffuſed itſelf in every countenance.*

For order, good diſcipline, and regularity, this company was greatly applauded. Ruffin's ferry was the place where they met the object of their wiſhes, whom, after giving three hearty cheers, they conducted until they arrived within about two miles of the city, when they were joined by the COMPANY OF FOOT, *who alſo gave three cheers, and ſhewed every other mark of decency and reſpect. The pleaſing deportment of the ſpeaker, on account of this peculiar honour done him, animated, in the higheſt degree, every perſon that attended; and on Tueſday, about* 5 *o'clock in the afternoon, the whole body arrived here, ſurrounding the FATHER of his COUNTRY, whom they attended to his houſe, amidſt repeated acclamations, and then reſpectfully retired,*

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A correſpondent obſerves that the operations of the campaign are ſettled; that a certain nominal itinerant governor, who for ſome time paſt has been ſuſpected of acting the part of an incendiary in this colony, is to take the field as generaliſſimo at the head of the Africans; he is to be ſupported by the bold and daring captain G-----h, and *little* lieutenant S---s, with a detachment of *boiled crabs* from his majeſty's ſhip the F---y; the magnanimous captain M-------e is to carry on the bombardment of Y--k town, and his m------'s ſchooner of war, the M------n, is to cover the landing of the detachment under the gallows, which by ſome is thought ominous.

Another correſpondent obſerves that R. C----n, junior, is actually appointed powdermonkey to the general, and is ſoon to embark for London, to kiſs his majeſty's ---- on his preferment, though ſome are of opinion that that ſtation will be too hot for his *maccaroni* conſtitution. The reverend Mr. G-----n is to act in the capacity of a ſpy, he being thought well qualified for that office, as he carries about him much falſhood and treachery, under the deceitful appearance of a *ſimpleton*. The honourable the c-----l are to iſſue out weekly proclamations againſt the real and undaunted friends of America, accuſing them with a deſign of overturning the conſtitution, and branding them with the odious epithets of *rebels*; and R. W------y, junior, has ſolicited to be appointed executioner, to hang up the *rebellious crew* in half dozens, and expoſe their eſtates to public ſale.

N. B. The BLACK LADIES, it is ſuppoſed, will be jollily entertained at the p--e--e.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this colony met, purſuant to the governor's proclamation.

The SPEECH of his excellency the right honourable JOHN earl of DUNMORE, his majeſty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at the capitol, in the city of Williamſburg, on Thurſday the 1ſt of June, 1775.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the houſe of burgeſſes,

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the king and parliament, contained in the joint addreſs of the lords and commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his majeſty's anſwer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due to them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the houſe of commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month, will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people: Therefore I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes, which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the houſe of commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance on the part of the parent ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt to all diſpaſſionate people that the parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and public virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one at the expence of another part of their fellow ſubjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtent with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his majeſty's dominion of *Virginia*, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the houſe of burgeſſes,

No ſpecific ſum is demanded of you for theſe purpoſes that (as I think obviouſly appears) your juſtice and liberality may be left to their full ſcope, and that your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be, in the compleateſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate, burthens to which the mother country hath chearfully ſubmitted, to ſecure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without parliament's taxing the ſubjects of *Great Britain* on the ſame occaſion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in your propoſals, which actuated the houſe of commons in their reſolution declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you; ſuch a compliance on your part will be conſidered by his majeſty not only a teſtimony of your reverence for parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty and attachment to your ſovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muſt recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invaſion and incurſions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their ſervices, on that occaſion, deſerving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the houſe of burgeſſes,

You may be aſſured of my chearful concurrence in all meaſures, and ready aſſent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the preſent peace, tranquility, and advantage of the country, and I hope you will think it neceſſary to theſe ends that the courts of juſtice ſhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courſe.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you, in the moſt earneſt manner, to enter upon the ſubject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmneſs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the ſupport given to it by the parent ſtate, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reſtore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries ſo flouriſhing, and, in ſhort, to purſue your true intereſt, which will convert our preſent gloomy apprehenſions into proſpects of peace, happineſs, and laſting ſecurity.

To the *honourable* PEYTON RANDOLPH, *eſquire.*

SIR,

WE, the members of the volunteer company in Williamſburg, embodied, to ſupport the conſtitutional rights and liberties of America, are exceedingly alarmed to hear, from report, that the ſame malevolent dæmons, from whom have originated all the evils of America, are now exerting their utmoſt treachery to enſnare your life and ſafety. The friends of liberty and mankind have never eſcaped the fury of arbitrary deſpots. No wonder, then, that you ſhould be ſelected, as a proper victim, to be ſacrificed to the malice of the preſent adminiſtration.

Permit us, therefore, attached to you by the noble ties of gratitude and fellow citizens, to entreat you, in the warmeſt manner, to be particularly attentive to your own ſafety, as you regard the intereſts of this country. We now proffer to you our ſervices, to be exerted at the expence of every thing a freeman ought to hold dear, as you may think moſt expedient, in the defence of your perſon, and conſtitutional liberty, and will moſt chearfully hazard our lives in the protection of one who has ſo often encountered every danger and difficulty in the ſervice of his countrymen. MAY HEAVEN GRANT YOU LONG TO LIVE THE FATHER OF YOUR COUNTRY, AND THE FRIEND TO FREEDOM AND HUMANITY!

To which his HONOUR *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE affection you have expreſſed for me demands the warmeſt returns of gratitude. I feel very ſenſibly the happineſs reſulting from the kind attention of my worthy fellow citizens to my ſecurity and welfare. Your apprehenſions for my perſonal ſafety ariſe from reports, which I hope have no foundation. Such unjuſt and arbitrary proceedings would bring on the authors of them the reſentment and indignation of every honeſt man in the Britiſh empire. I ſhall endeavour to deſerve the eſteem you have expreſſed on this occaſion, and ſhall think it the greateſt misfortune that can attend me if ever my future conduct ſhould give you any reaſon to be diſpleaſed with the teſtimony you have now offered of your approbation.

At a meeting of the committee of Loudoun county, held at Leeſburg on Friday, May 26, 1775,

Preſent, Francis Peyton, eſqure, Jonas Clapham, Thomas Lewis, Anthony Ruſſell, John Thomas, George Johnſton, Thomas Shore, James Lane, Jacob Reed, Leven Powell, William Smith, Robert Jamiſon, Hardage Lane, and John Lewis, gentlemen.

THE committee taking into conſideration the conduct of the governor relative to the powder, which was by his expreſs orders taken ſecretly out of the public magazine, belonging to this colony, in the night of the 20th ult. and carried on board the Magdalin ſchooner,

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that his lordſhip, by this and other parts of his conduct, which have lately tranſpired, has not only forfeited the confidence of the good people of this colony, but that he may be juſtly eſteemed an enemy to America; and that as well his excuſe publiſhed in his proclamation of the 4th inſtant, as his verbal anſwer to the addreſs preſented him on that occaſion by the city of Williamſburg, are unſatisfactory, and evaſive, and reflect, in our opinion, great diſhonour on the general aſſembly and inhabitants of this colony, as from the latter a ſuſpicion may be eaſily deduced that the repreſentatives of the people are not competent judges of the place wherein arms and ammunition, intended for the defence of the colony, may be ſafely lodged, and that the inhabitants (unlike other ſubjects) cannot, *in prudence*, be truſted with the means neceſſary for their protection from inſurrections, or even invaſions; ſo in the former a very heavy charge is exhibited againſt the beſt men among us *of ſeducing their fellow ſubjects from their duty and allegiance*; a charge we are confident, not founded in reality, and which, we believe, is conſtrued out of the diſcharge of that duty, which every good man is under, to point out to his weaker countrymen, in the day of public trial, the part they ſhould act, and explain, on conſtitutional principles, the nature of their allegiance, the ground of which, we fervently pray, may never be removed, whoſe force we deſire may never with reaſon be relaxed, but yet may be ſubſervient to conſiderations of ſuperior regard.

The committee being informed by ſome of the officers who commanded the troops of this county, that marched on the above occaſion, that the reaſon of their marching no farther than Frederickſburg was their having received repeated requeſts from the honourable Peyton Randolph, eſquire, to return home, aſſuring them that the *peaceable* citizens of Williamſburg were under no apprehenſion of danger, either in their perſons or properties, that the public treaſury and records were perfectly ſafe, and that there was no neceſſity for their proceeding any farther, three of the other delegates appointed to the continental congreſs, the only civil power we know of in this great ſtruggle for liberty, being of the ſame opinion.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that under ſuch circumſtances we approve the conduct of the ſaid officers and troops.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that we cordially approve the conduct of our countrymen, captain Patrick Henry, and the other volunteers of Hanover county, who marched under him, in making repriſals on the king's property for the treſpaſs committed as aforeſaid; and that we are determined to hazard all the bleſſings of this life rather than ſuffer the ſmalleſt injury offered to their perſons or eſtates, on this account, to paſs unrewarded with its equal puniſhment.

Reſolved, *nemine contradicente*, that it be recommended to the repreſentatives of this county, as the opinion of this committee, that they by no means agree to the repriſals, taken as aforeſaid, being returned.

Ordered, that the clerk tranſmit immediately a copy of the preceding reſolves to the printers of the Virginia and Pennſylvania gazettes, to be publiſhed. By order of the committee.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, clerk.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, in town meeting aſſembled, being informed that captain Collins, of the Magdalen armed ſchooner, is endeavouring to diſpoſe of a ſloop ſeized by him, lately belonging to John Bowdoin, eſquire, of the Eaſtern ſhore; and being alſo further informed, that the ſaid Collins has made application to ſome perſons for the purchaſe of a pilot boat, probably with an intention to convert her into a tender, to diſtreſs the trade of this or ſome other colony: The inhabitants of this borough are therefore determined to give no encouragement to him, or any ſuch men, nor purchaſe any of their prizes from them, nor in the leaſt contribute to their emolument by bidding for the plunder of our coutrymen; nor will we ſell any pilot boat or other veſſel to them for their hoſtile purpoſes, nor in any reſpect have any kind of dealings with them. And the inhabitants of this borough, aſſembled as aforeſaid, do further reſolve, to have no dealing with any perſon, that, in ſpite of the ties of duty and attachment to his country, ſhall counteract theſe our reſolutions, by granting any aſſiſtance for the deſtruction of our rights and properties, or of any other of the good people of the confederated colonies: And we invite all perſons to accede to this reſolution.

May 25, 1775. Teſt. WILLIAM DAVIES, ſecretary.

JAMES GEDDY,
GOLDSMITH,
NEAR THE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG,

HAS now on hand an ASSORTMENT of JEWELLERY, which he would ſell at an unuſual low price for ready money.

*** He has juſt procured by the *Bland*, captain *Dunby*, from *London*, a WATCH FINISHER, who will repair and clean repeating, horizontal, and plain watches, very reaſonably, and warrant them twelve months, accidents excepted.

DOTTEREL

STANDS at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, covers mares at three pounds the ſeaſon, or twenty ſhillings the leap. Good care and paſturage for the mares, but if they ſtray they will not be accounted for. The public has lately been ſufficiently advertiſed of the goodneſs of his pedigree.

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

To be SOLD *at Hanover town, on the* 15*th inſtant* (June) *at the ſhop of the deceaſed doctor* John Walker,

A COMPLEAT ſet of SHOP UTENSILS, SURGEON and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the ſaid deceaſed. An inventory of the whole may be ſeen at any time before the ſale in the hands of 2 THOMAS SIMPSON, adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of *Elizabeth City*, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance of *Hampton* river, commonly known by the name of *Fort Fields*. The ſituation is healthy and agreeable, and the land exceeding good. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, and all neceſſary outhouſes. It is well ſituated for carrying on the *Weſt India* trade, or the baker's buſineſs. The houſes built on this land would always rent to advantage. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John Cary*, in the county of *Elizabeth City*, or to the ſubſcriber, in *Henrico*. MILES SELDEN.

IF EDWARD BASSTONE, by trade a hoſier, who was born in *Three Tun Alley, London*, which place he left about 50 years ago, and was landed in *Virginia*, and ſold to one *Shepherd*, of *Glouceſter* county, for the payment of his paſſage, be living, and will make application to *O'Conner M'Cramnack*, he will be informed of ſomething greatly to his advantage. 2*

I INTEND to leave the colony as ſoon as poſſible. All perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known immediately; thoſe who are indebted, I hope, will not fail to diſcharge their accounts this meeting. I have for ſale a mulatto fellow, about 18 years old, uſed to a houſe, garden, and taking care of horſes; ſundry pieces of exceeding good mahogany and walnut furniture; two full-blooded mares, about 15 hands high, with their foals (one year old) by *Partner*, remarkably large and fine. The above may be ſeen, and the terms known, by applying to me, in *Williamſburg*. HENRY MORSE.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a bay horſe, 4 feet 6 inches high, 3 years old this ſpring, branded on the near buttock) and on the off buttock (with a ſtar in his forehead, has on a ſmall bell, which is marked . . . and tied on with a ſtirrup leather. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. 5 JOHN JOHNS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a ſmall bay horſe, about 3 feet 11 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder C L, has a ſtar in his forehead, and appears to be about 8 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 4 THOMAS SNOW.

POETS CORNER.

MR. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to give the inclosed a corner in your entertaining paper, and oblige

ALEXIS.

To LAURA.

WHILE you, my fair one, thus lament,
And my fad deftiny deplore,
I find in death a fweet content,
No mortal ever felt before.

Difarm'd, the tyrant does not fting;
I only groan to fee you weep;
Your pow'rful charms fuch refcue bring,
He lulls me in a gentle fleep.

Why fhould I fondly crave to live?
On you alone my breath depends,
Your fmiles new leafes to life can give,
But when you frown all being ends.

Think who wou'd willingly endure
To be in fuch continual dread;
Oh! either make a perfect cure,
Or ftrike my hopes forever dead!

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppofite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more fo, with the daily rifing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houfe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propofed that the tenant fhall erect fuch as he may judge neceffary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, efquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addifon*, efquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premifes. 5*

RUN away from the fubfcriber, in *Spotfylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict fervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkfhire*, and imported in the *Juftitia* this fpring, a ftout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumfily. I am informed he has a fcar on the fore part of his head, and fome fcars on his left arm, which he fays was occafioned by fhot. He has been in fome office about the cuftomhoufe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig fhirts, almoft new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowfers, rather too fmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country fhoes, a jacket without fleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen fhirt, a ftock, and brafs ftock buckle, a pair of new worfted hofe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ftockings. I fufpect he has other clothes with him. He alfo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underftands working in ftone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ftiff in the firft joint, occafioned by a cut, and when the others are fhut, ftands out; he has loft part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him fome oznabrig fhirts, a herfey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ftockings, a blanket, a pair of country made fhoes, with fome other clothes. They fay they intend getting on board fome fhip, but I fufpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maflers of veffels, or other perfons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, befides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericfburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if fecured in any goal, fo that I get them again. If they are not well fecured they will make their efcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I fufpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

TAKEN up, in *New Kent*, a bright bay horfe, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and fwitch tail, has no perceivable brand. Pofted, and appraifed to 15l.

RICHARD YATES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 22, 1775.

THE *vifitors and governors of* William *and* Mary *college are defired to meet on* Thurfday *the* 8*th of* June.

By order of the rector. M. DAVENPORT, C. V.

AS the fubfcriber intends fhortly to leave *Williamfburg*, it is requefted of all perfons indebted to him to difcharge their accounts immediately; thofe to whom he is in arrear are defired to apply directly for payment. JOSEPH DE SABBE.

STRAYED from the fubfcriber, in *Spotfylvania*, fome time laft month, fix cattle, that were purchafed at *Skerner's* fale, in *King William*, fome time in *March* laft: They are all branded, fome on the horn, and others on the buttock, with the initials of my name, G. S. Thofe on the horn are with a fmaller iron than thofe branded on the buttock. Any perfon that will bring the faid cattle to me fhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and in proportion for any part. GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 20, 1775.

I INTEND FOR THE WEST INDIES SOON.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

NORFOLK, *April* 6, 1775.

To the PUBLIC.

BY the purchafe of Mr. *Brown's* fhare in the printing office eftablifhed in this borough, and by the diffolution of the late concern of *William Duncan* and company, the fubfcriber has become a principal proprietor, and fole manager, of the prefs, and humbly folicits the favour of the public towards an undertaking, which, if properly conducted, may prove of general advantage. Many have been the difficulties with which the bufinefs of this prefs has hitherto been obftructed. The fubfcriber enters upon the office encumbered with the bad effects of thofe difficulties, which, however, he will make it his ftudy to remove, and flatters himfelf with the profpect of fuccefs. He need not mention the peculiar advantages his fituation affords for an undertaking of this nature, in the firft trading town in the colony, where the earlieft intelligence can be procured from abroad, and a conftant communication maintained, by means of the rivers, with all parts of this well watered dominion, fo that his moft diftant fubfcribers, he trufts, will never have caufe to complain of any remiffnefs in forwarding their papers.

By a fteady attention to variety and novelty, he hopes to furnifh amufement to his readers, while a careful collection of the ufeful and inftructive adds profit to their pleafure.

An impartial detail of public tranfactions, with fuch compofitions as may be conducive to the welfare of his country, or throw any light on the important fubjects that engrofs the attention of all ranks of people in thefe unhappy times, fhall meet a ready publication. Advertifements, articles of news, eflays, and whatever elfe may be proper for a weekly paper, will be thankfully received, and duly inferted.

The greateft care fhall be taken to diftribute the papers in the fpeedieft method, and to give every fatisfaction to the public. The fubfcriber cannot conclude without again requefting the encouragement of a colony always defirous to promote every undertaking of general utility. With great refpect, he fubfcribes himfelf, the public's devoted and moft obedient fervant,

JOHN HUNTER HOLT.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the fign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the fouth eaft corner of* Market *and* Gay *ftreets, and oppofite Meffieurs* Ufher, Rowe, *and company's ftore, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffeehoufe, in* Baltimore *town,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for fale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, conffifting of the following articles, viz. filver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch ftrainers, cream ewers, caftors, falts and falt glaffes, coafters, foup fpoons, punch fpoons, table and tea fpoons, fugar tongs, filver fhoe, knee, ftock, and breaft buckles, plated fhoe, knee, and ftock buckles, maccaroni fhoe buckles, fafhionable diamond, topaz, emerald, fapphir, amathift, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco pafte, foil ftone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and pafte fancy work ditto, fet in gold and filver, garnet, pafte, and plain gold mafon broaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chryftal fleeve buttons, fet in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chryftal, pafte, and foyl ftone fhoe, knee, and ftock buckles, plain gold ftock buckles, chryftal, mocho, Scotch pebble, pafte and glafs fleeve buttons in filver, gold, filver, gilt, and pinchbeck feals and trinkets, filver and fteel watch chains, tortoifefhell and horn combs, neatly fet with pafte and marquifet, filver and fhagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without inftruments, filver fpurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, filver and filver gilt whiftle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, fet in gold and fancy work, pafte and marquifet necklaces and ear rings, garnet and pafte ear rings, draw plates, filver and fteel ftopped thimbles, pincufhion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and pafte pins, hair fprigs, a variety of fafhionable ftay pins, filver hafted knives and forks in cafes, ladies huffiffs, with and without inftruments, billiard balls, gold fcales and weights, properly regulated. Alfo cutteau du chaffe hangers, fmall fwords and piftols of all forts, true and falfe ftones of all forts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten ftone, pumice ftone, faltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the ufe of filverfmiths.

N. B. The higheft price will be given for old gold, filver, lace, and watches.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince George* a negro man, who calls himfelf ANDREW, and fays he belongs to *John Weft*, of *King William* county. He is a *Virginia* born negro, and appears to be about 25 years of age. The owner is defired to take him away, and pay charges to 2* HENRY BATTE.

To be SOLD *on the premifes, on the* 10*th day of* Auguft *next,*

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eafily be made, having the advantage of a ftream running through it, and a good mill feat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchafe money to be paid on the fale, the remainder in twelve months, giving fecurity.

tdf NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

I HAVE taken up, in *Pittfylvania*, a negro man, named TOM, who fays he belongs to *William M'Kentire*, in *North Carolina*, *Duplan* county: He is an outlandifh fellow, though can fpeak pretty good *Engliſh*, appears to be about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well fet, with a few of his own country marks in his face, and fays he has been a failor. He has on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an oznabrig fhirt, a country made hat, and a pair of old ftockings. The owner may get him by applying to the fubfcriber. My reafon for taking this method to inform the public is, becaufe the county gaol is fo torn to pieces that it will not hold him. (1) RICHARD BROWN.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a young cow, of a pale red colour, and marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear. Pofted, and appraifed to 2l. 10s. WILLIAM BRENT.

TAKEN up, by the fubfcriber, in *Hanover* county, near the *Fork Church*, a red and white pied fteer, about 2 or 3 years old, marked with a crop, flit, and underkeel, in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left ear. Pofted, and appraifed to 1l. 5s.

JOHN DAY.

TAKEN up, in *December* laft, a black horfe, about 15 years old, has a ftar in his forehead, a fnip on his nofe, and a fmall piece of his right ear is cut out. Pofted, and appraifed to 4l.

JAMES WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Louifa*, a dark bay horfe, about 9 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a ftar in his forehead, a fnip on his nofe, a hanging mane and fwitch tail, and his hind feet are white. Pofted, and appraifed to 5l. CHARLES HESTER.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, near the *Ragged Mountain*, a black ftone colt, about 2 years old laft fpring, neither docked nor branded, 4 feet 2 inches high; his hind feet are white. Pofted, and appraifed to 5l. 10s. JOHN RAILSBACK.

TAKEN up, in *Spotfylvania*, a bay mare, about 6 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O C, has a large white fpot on the top of her mane, and near her weathers, with feveral others on her legs and the fore parts of her body. Pofted, and appraifed to 8l. () JAMES MITCHAM.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horfe DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his ftrength and beauty of form, being, in *every* refpect, worthy of his high defcent, which is from the beft ftock in *England*, as may be feen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and figned by fir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel's* performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was efteemed the fwifteft horfe in *England*, *Eclipfe* excepted. He is remarkable fure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or road. The above mentioned pedigree may be feen, and the terms of fale made known to any perfon, by applying to the fteward at *Stratford*, the feat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, efquire, in *Weftmoreland* county.

To be SOLD *to the higheft bidder, or otherwife on the place, on* Saturday *the* 17*th of* June *next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherft* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a fhad fifhery, alfo a quarry of limeftone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land fufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houfes thereon. Alfo for SALE, on the place, on the *Tuefday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Iſland*, and adjoining the land at *Woodſon's* ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared fufficient to work about 10 hands. The faid tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both thefe tracts are beautiful fituations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no perfon will venture to purchafe either of the above tracts without firft viewing it; therefore it is needlefs to fay any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of fale, and bond, with good fecurity, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or foldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in part of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Chriftmas next.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertifed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been fold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchafers. *Mr. Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will fhew it to any perfons inclinable to purchafe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

RUN away in *March* laft a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, fhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much fcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot defcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with fome waggoner, and agree to be fold in fome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Gerrewood*, *Riſton*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.